



and by international communication can be transmitted to the ends of the earth. Surely this is no ordinary period in the moral history of our species,—on the benevolence of this age are thrown responsibilities which may well cause both rejoicing and trembling. With them under God, is suspended the momentous question, whether this ruined world is to be enlightened, and reclaimed, or continue to press on, in unbroken generations, down to the chambers of death, without knowing whither they go. It may be added too, that no small part of this work of reformation, if all accomplished, is to devolve on the land where Providence has cast our lot. To us is given a territory stretching from Ocean to Ocean, an exuberant soil, a healthful climate, a free and happy government, where the poor and oppressed of the old world can find plenty and a peaceful home. Under these auspicious circumstances, our numbers are augmenting in a ratio which has no parallel, and which would alarm almost any other nation under Heaven. Here millions after millions of our race are destined to live, and act, and pass their time of trial.

The influence which this mighty port with its wealth, its commerce, its enterprise, its example, its intelligence, is to exert on the nations of the earth, is an influence which no human mind can calculate, which eternity alone can fully disclose. In giving a virtuous shape and character to the influence which is thus to go forth, much very much is to depend on the confined energies of our religious associations. More than your Managers can describe is to depend on the Auxiliaries and friends of this Institution whose Twelfth Anniversary we now so joyfully celebrate. Holding the position we do, in this age of the world; located as we are in a field of boundless extent, of increasing Biblical wants, our time, talents, influence, efforts, are all put in solemn requisition, and cannot, must not be withheld.

Looking up to Him who has given us his word to be the "Man of our counsel," let us in this season of our solemnities, resolve, never, never to abate our labors, till every dweller on our mountains and in our vales shall possess his word—no, not till all nations read, in their own tongue, the wonderful works of God."

#### STATE BANK.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the State Bank of North Carolina, on the 1st inst a committee, consisting of Judge Donnell, Messrs. P. Browne, Hugh Campbell, Asa Jones, Emanuel Shober, and Mr. Snow, was appointed, to investigate the accounts, and inquire into the situation of the Bank, made, on Wednesday, the 3d, the following

*Report:* That in discharge of the duty confided to it, your committee has examined the General Statement of the affairs of the Institution, and the particular statement of those of the Principal Bank, and finds them to agree with the books of the Principal Bank, and the statements from the Branches.

Your Committee finds that the *nett profits*, accruing to the Bank have diminished so much that those of the last half year barely sufficed for a dividend of two and a half per cent. without making any reservation to meet bad debts or other casualties. And as the Charter expires in six years, it would, in the opinion of your Committee, be hazardous and unwise to endeavour to increase those profits by increasing the loans. That dividend, therefore, instead of being increased, must probably be diminished: so that there appears to be no prospect whatever that the Stockholders can ever hereafter, obtain legal interest for their money.

Your Committee next turned its attention towards the *Capital Stock*, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it was secure. It appears, that upwards of *one hundred and fifty thousand dollars* have been retained out of the General Profits of the Institution, for the purpose of meeting losses arising from bad debts and the sale of real estate. The amount of these losses cannot be accurately ascertained until the real estate is sold, and a careful examination made into the situation of every debt due to the Institution, at the principal Bank or any of the Branches. Such an examination can only be made with effect at the place where the debt has been contracted, and where the situation and circumstances of those liable for its payment, are known. Nevertheless, your Committee confidently hope, that if the Affairs of the Bank are now wound up, with as much expedition as a due regard to its own interest, and the situation of its debtors will permit the sum retained, as above stated, together with the gain accruing to the Institution, from the loss of its notes, in the course of so many years, with such an extensive circulation, will be sufficient to cover all losses, and enable the Bank to pay every debt for which it is liable and return to the Stockholders one hundred dollars for every share. The situation of debtors is so liable to change for the worse, that the Committee cannot be considered as pledged for the accuracy of this opinion, if the winding up the Affairs of the Institution is delayed for a length of time.

There is another consideration, which, in the opinion of your Committee, deserves great weight. If the Bank begins now to wind up, the debt can be collected gradually, by receiving part, and giving some indulgence for the balance; whereas, if that operation is put off till the end, or nearly the end of the Charter, the whole of every debt must be collected at once, which would occasion so much property being exposed to sale at the time, that the price would become nearly nominal and the debtors would be ruined, without the debt being paid.

Your Committee, therefore, on the fullest consideration which it has been able to give the subject, is of opinion, that it is for the interest of the Stockholders to withdraw their money from the Bank, and take it under their own management, as soon as the same can with propriety be done. Unless this is done, the Stockholders will be much injured, and many of the debtors completely ruined. But as there are many Stockholders who are neither present nor represented at this Meeting, and who were not aware that a question of such importance would be agitated at it, your Committee are of opinion, that it would be improper to decide it immediately. The following Resolutions are therefore recommended:

1. That when this meeting adjourns, it do so to meet here on the first Monday of June next.

2. That at such adjourned meeting, the question, "Whether the Bank shall then proceed to 'wind up its affairs as expeditiously as a due regard to its own interest and the situation of its debtors will permit'" shall then be discussed and decided.

3. That a Committee be now appointed, whose duty it shall be to prepare and lay before said adjourned meeting, a full and detailed account of the situation and affairs of the whole Institution.

All which is respectfully submitted.

P. BROWNE, Chairman.

The meeting of Stockholders taking the above Report into consideration,

*Resolved*, That they do concur therewith, and that the following Stockholders compose the committee mentioned in the last Resolution, viz: Judge Ruffin, Mr. Cameron, Col. Polk, Mr. Browne and Mr. Boylan.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of this meeting cause a copy of this Report, with the proceedings of the Stockholders thereon, to be published in the newspapers of this city; and that he furnish a copy thereof to his Excellency the Governor of the State. WM. POLK, Chmn. J. GALES, Secy.

We learn, through the Columbus (Georgia) Enquirer, that Col. Brevard has left the Creek Nation for the Arkansas with a second emigrating party of Indians, consisting of 500, and that the troops recently stationed at Fort Mitchell have been removed to Pole Cat Springs.

Webster's American Dictionary, (says the New England Palladium) in 2 vols. 4to, is published. It contains 70,000 words. The common English Dictionaries contain 33,000, Johnson's 58,000. The American is ample in scientific words, and has made improvements in the Etymological, the Orthographical, Pronouncing, and Definition departments. Abridgments of the work are soon to be printed.

*Singular Error.*—The Philadelphia Chronicle says—"A collection of skulls filling 86 boxes, collected at Batavia by John Shillaber, Esq. has been deposited by him in the New York Lyceum of Natural History." For skulls, read shells.

*What next?*....A Vermont paper announces that the Rev. Joseph Tracy, has taken a dismission "from the church in West Fairlee," for the purpose of becoming editor of the "Vermont Chronicle." We know not what there is in editing a paper, more than in teaching a Grammar school, that should oblige a man to "take a dismission from the church;" but these are queer times, take them altogether.

*Georgia.*—A letter from Milledgeville, where the Legislature is now in session, to the Editor of the Savannah Republican, supposed to be from a credible source, says, that, as regards the Tariff question, the writer knows what course will be pursued. That course, the writer says, will be, first, "a protest of the Tariff States against the measure, and memorial to the Anti Tariff States, advising the prosecution of all constitutional means, so as by union and concert of action, to obtain its repeal;" and, secondly, a remonstrance to the Senate of the United States.

Lieutenant Colonel de Lacy Evans calculates that in fifteen years hence, the number of the Russian people, westward of the Volga, will be seventy-three millions.

The Providence Literary Cadet announces that Henry Clay will visit New England during the next summer. What's he going there for?

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, Dec. 11.—The following bills were presented:

By Mr. Swain, a bill for the relief of sundry persons engaged in surveying the Cherokee lands. Read the first time.

By Mr. Hendon, a bill to revive an act passed in 1816, to appoint Commissioners for the town of Jamestown, in Guilford county, and to incorporate the same.

By Mr. J. Webb, a bill to appoint an additional place of public sale for Rutherford county. Read the first time.

Mr. Fisher presented the petition of Abraham Brandon, for a pension. Referred.

Mr. Gay, from the committee of Positions and Grievances, reported a bill to restore to credit, Geo. B. Grier of Buncombe county, which was rejected on its first reading.

Mr. Moore of Stokes, presented a resolution in favor of Matthew Deatheridge, which was concurred in.

Friday, Dec. 12.—A balloting took place for cavalry Officers attached to the 10th Brigade of Militia, which resulted in the election of John Zimmerman as Colonel and Henry Fulenwider, as Lieut. Colonel.

On motion of Mr. Graham, the Committee of Finance were instructed to enquire into the expediency of amending the Revenue Laws, so as to impose a certain per cent. on the Capital Stock in trade.

Mr. Brittain presented a bill for the better regulation of the County Court of Burke.

The resignation of William Teaham, Colonel Commandant of the 2d regiment of Haywood Militia, was read and accepted.

#### SENATE.

Thursday, Dec. 11.—Mr. Deberry presented the petition of William Harris and James Allen of Montgomery. Mr. Davidson, the petition of Andrew Walker of Mecklenburg, and Mr. Gray, the petition of William Hogan of Randolph, which were referred.

Mr. Melane, from the Committee on Internal Improvement, reported without amendment the bill authorizing the Public Treasurer to purchase stock in the Cape Fear Navigation Company, and the bill to aid the Clubfoot and Harlow's Creek Canal Company.

On motion of Mr. Hinton, the Committee on Internal Improvement were directed to ascertain upon what terms the Civil Engineer is employed, and whether the interest of the State requires that he should be any longer retained in its service.

Mr. Alexander presented a memorial of William T. Prestwood of Cabarrus, and a resolution in favor of Josian Spears—the former was referred and the latter adopted.

Friday, Dec. 12.—The bill to establish a Manufacturing Company in Randolph, was read the third time and ordered to be engrossed.

The engrossed bill to alter the time of holding certain terms of the County Court of Iredell, and for the better regulation of the same passed, and was ordered to be enrolled.

The engrossed bill requiring the County Trustees of Rowan and Davidson Counties to pay Jurors for their services, was read the second time, and the county of Rowan being stricken from the bill, leaving its application to Davidson only, it passed the third time, and was ordered to be enrolled.

The Military Committee, reported without amendment, the bill prescribing the manner in which Field Officers shall be hereafter recommended. [Provides, where any vacancy occurs among Field Officers, the commissioned Officers shall meet in Court Martial and recommend some fit person to fill the vacancy. And when any vacancy occurs in the Office of Brigadier General the Major General of the division to which such Brigadier is attached, is to convene the Field Officers, who shall select some person to be recommended; and whenever any vacancy occurs in the office of Major General, the Senior Brigadier is to convene the officers and recommend as above.]

The bill fixing the sum hereafter to be paid for vacant lands and permitting the entry of certain Swamp Lands, was read the third time and on motion of Mr. Davenport, postponed indefinitely.

*Free Masonry.*—Col. S. L. Knapp of Boston, is about to publish a work entitled, "The Genius of Masonry, or a Defense of this Order." Col. Knapp is a Mason of high standing, a gentleman of fine talents and of extensive and various attainments, and unless Masonry is utterly indefensible, its virulent and ignorant opposers will hide their heads in shame. We have long wished to see a work of this sort published. Masonry has been condemned unheard. Let us hear both sides and then make up our minds on the merits of the Institution.

*Middlesex Gazette.*

There are at present (with a prospect of more) nineteen candidates for the Gubernatorial chair in Pennsylvania.

#### LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the ship Brighton, at New York, English dates to the 3d of November are received. By the official bulletins from the Russian army, which will be seen that Varna had fallen. Two mines having been laid by the Russians under the walls of the fortress, were sprung on the 4th of October, by which two breaches were made in the north bastion. On the 7th the sharp shooters penetrated into the bastion without firing a shot, killed and dispersed the soldiers by whom it was defended, and meeting no resistance were imprudently led to enter the town. The besiegers endeavored to support them by making false attacks on various parts of the town, but notwithstanding this, the party that had entered Varna were obliged to retreat before the enemy. They brought with them many Christian women and children, and spiked 14 cannon in the north bastion. The Russian loss was estimated at 80 killed and 300 wounded, and that of the Turks at 600. On the 9th Pacha opened a negotiation with the besiegers, and on the 11th capitulated. The garrison it appears amounted to but 8000 men.

It would seem that a misunderstanding existed between the Turkish Chiefs—if not treachery on the part of Jusef Pacha, led to an earlier and more inglorious surrender of this important fortress, than could have been anticipated. However this be, the Russians are by the capture of this important seaport, put in a position to renew, and continue their operations against Choumla, relying upon the supplies of all sorts from Odessa and Sebastopol, which can now be regularly introduced into Varna. Under these circumstances, and from the tenor of the accounts from Choumla, we shall not be surprised that the campaign be pushed during the winter.

The great meeting on Penenden Heath, in the county of Kent, had been held. Over 100,000 persons are said to have attended. The object of the gathering up of the meeting was to embody an expression of opinion from that wealthy and powerful country, against the Catholic claims. At the head of this protestant body were Lords Bexley, Camden, Winchelsea, and others. On the other hand, those friendly to the toleration of the Catholics mustered their forces, headed by Bishop Doyle Mr. Shiel, and others. The meeting, under these circumstances, was most tumultuous; but, finally, the Protestant resolutions were carried, or said to be carried by a large majority. The example of Kent will, it is, conjectured, be followed by other counties; and an increased and more determined spirit of hostility thence been generated against any concession to the Catholics.

The displaying of the Sacred Standard,

and the departure of the Sultan for the camp at Ramis Tchifli seems to prove

that the Turks intended to carry on the campaign in the winter, which is not usual with them; and that the Sultan will not sheathe the sword till he has obtained a peace according to his own mind; for it is a custom with the Turks, that when a Sultan has once taken the field he never returns to Constantinople till he has compelled the enemy to make peace.

Sultan Mahmud II. who has more occasion to respect the voice of the people than his predecessors, will therefore not return to the Seraglio till he can bring peace with him.

The answer which the European Ministers continue to receive from the Porte seems to confirm this. The Reis Effendi is said to have declared very recently, that all endeavors to persuade the Porte that the war with Russia, and the interference of the Powers in the affairs of Greece, are two distinct things, and would not be regarded by it; but, on the contrary, that the Porte was resolved, by disposing of one question (the war with Russia) to make the other fall to the ground of itself, for which it confidently relied on the sword of its armies.

*Schumla.*—We have an account of the operations before Schumla from Sept. 25th to Oct. 3d, which prove that they were pressing the Turks up to the latter date in that important fortress.

An attack of the 23d was repulsed by the fire of the Russian batteries; and 4000 infantry, and 5000 Turkish cavalry, sent out against Gen. Nabel, on the Silistria road, on the 3d Oct. was beaten by Gen. Orlow.

Our latest accounts from the army in Little Wallachia are to the 28th Sept. when Gen. Geismair, who had been attacked before by the Seraskier of Widdin, fell upon him in the night, and routed him with great loss; by which the victory and tranquility of that province is said to be secured.

*Later.*—By the ship Bayard, at New York from Havre, French papers to the 3d Nov. are received.

The intelligence by this arrival does not add much of importance to what we had already received by the way of England. Some further details are given of the fall of Varna, the position of the belliegars, and the general posture of affairs in Greece. Many speculations are abroad in Europe relative to the policy which France, England and Austria mean to pursue. It seems to be agreed on all hands, that since the termination of the last general war, there never has been a time that

looked so portentous for the peace of Europe as the present crisis. The whole eastern continent is uneasy, restless, and bent on great events. There is every appearance that Greece is about to be erected into an independent nation, under the joint auspices of the French army and the English navy.

It is generally believed that France will not withdraw her army from the Morea till peace be established between Russia and the Porte. The Duke of Wellington invited France to unite with England in requiring an explanation relative to its ulterior views in Turkey. It is added that the French Cabinet replied that it would confine itself to the Treaty of July. Noah.

#### LEGISLATIVE.

From the Raleigh Star, 18th instant.

Monday, Dec. 15.—The House of Commons was engaged, for a great portion of the day, in the discussion of a bill introduced by Mr. Graham to prevent the frequent removal of causes, and the bill to revise, digest and consolidate the statute law of this State. By the former, it was provided that no cause, civil or criminal, should be removed for trial from the county in which it originated, except upon the affidavit of two credible witnesses, that in their opinion a fair trial could not be had in such county. It was advocated by Mr. Brittain of Burke, Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Graham, and opposed by Mr. Nash and Mr. Gaston; and was finally rejected by a vote of 91 to 32. The bill to revise the statute law, was advocated, at some length, by Mr. Wyche and Mr. Swain, and passed its second reading, nem con. The bill respecting the collection of debts from the estates of deceased persons, after a brief discussion; in which Mr. Nash, Mr. Wyche, and Mr. Graham participated, was ordered to lie upon the table.

Tuesday, Dec. 16.—The morning was taken up in reading private bills, and receiving reports from committees. After these were gone through, the bill to revise the statute law, put on its third reading, and after considerable discussion, in which the measure was opposed by Messrs. Fisher, Potter and Bynum, and supported by Messrs. Swain, Wyche and Webb, Mr. Potter's motion for indefinite postponement prevailed by a vote of 70 to 57. It was urged, in opposition to this bill, (says the Raleigh Register) that there is, at present, no need of a Revision of our Laws, it being only eight years since a revision was made by order of the Legislature, that it is only eight years since a revision was made by order of the Legislature, that though the measure was opposed by Messrs. Fisher, Potter and Bynum, and supported by Messrs. Swain, Wyche and Webb, Mr. Potter's motion for indefinite postponement prevailed by a vote of 70 to 57. It was urged, in opposition to this bill, (says the Raleigh Register) that there is, at present, no need of a Revision of our Laws, it being only eight years since a revision was made by order of the Legislature, that though the measure was opposed by Messrs. Fisher, Potter and Bynum, and supported by Messrs. Swain, Wyche and Webb, Mr. Potter's motion for indefinite postponement prevailed by a vote of 70 to 57. It was urged, in opposition to this bill, (says the Raleigh Register) that there is, at present, no need of a Revision of our Laws, it being only eight years since a revision was made by order of the Legislature, that though the measure was opposed by Messrs. Fisher, Potter and Bynum, and supported by Messrs. Swain, Wyche and Webb, Mr. Potter's motion for indefinite postponement prevailed by a vote of 70 to 57. It was urged, in opposition to this bill, (says the Raleigh Register) that there is, at present, no need of a Revision of our Laws, it being only eight years since a revision was made by order of the Legislature, that though the measure was opposed by Messrs. Fisher, Potter and Bynum, and supported by Messrs. Swain, Wyche and Webb, Mr. Potter's motion for indefinite postponement prevailed by a vote of 70 to 57. It was urged, in opposition to this bill, (says the Raleigh Register) that there is, at present, no need of a Revision of our Laws, it being only eight years since a revision was made by order of the Legislature, that though the measure was opposed by Messrs. Fisher, Potter and Bynum, and supported by Messrs. Swain, Wyche and Webb, Mr. Potter's motion for indefinite postponement prevailed by a vote of 70 to 57. It was urged, in opposition to this bill, (says the Raleigh Register) that there is, at present, no need of a Revision of our Laws, it being only eight years since a revision was made by order of the Legislature, that though the measure was opposed by Messrs. Fisher, Potter and Bynum, and supported by Messrs. Swain, Wyche and Webb, Mr. Potter's motion for indefinite postponement prevailed by a vote of 70 to 57. It was urged, in opposition to this bill, (says the Raleigh Register) that there is, at present, no need of a Revision of our Laws, it being only eight years since a revision was made by order of the Legislature, that though the measure was opposed by Messrs. Fisher, Potter and Bynum, and supported by Messrs. Swain, Wyche and Webb, Mr. Potter's motion for indefinite postponement prevailed by a vote of 70 to 57. It was urged, in opposition to this bill, (says the Raleigh Register) that there is, at present, no need of a Revision of our Laws, it being only eight years since a revision was

# Salisbury:

DECEMBER 30, 1828.

THE NEW YEAR TIME, in her ceaseless course, has brought us to the verge of another year; and are another number of the Carolinian issues, we shall be treading on the threshold of the 1829th year of the Christian era. And, although the people of this state are now borne down by a heavy pecuniary pressure, yet we congratulate them that *times are no worse*, that "war, famine, and pestilence," have *sore scourged* our beloved country; but that an abundance of the fruits of the earth, peace, health and tranquility, have been vouchsafed unto us. For which, and innumerable other blessings, spiritual and temporal, our grateful acknowledgements are due to the "Giver of every good and perfect gift."

**Public Executions.**—Every day's experience bears evidence to the mischievous tendency of public executions of human beings. The New-York legislature is about passing a law, or has already done so, to do away with *public hangings*. It is to be the duty of the Sheriff to conduct all executions of malefactors in as *private* a manner as practicable,—within some yard, or inclosure. We should be pleased to see such a law enacted in North Carolina,—and, indeed, in every state in the Union. A flood of vice and crime would, in our humble opinion, be thereby stayed.

At the execution of Jesse Upton, in Greensborough, on the 7th ult. for the murder of his wife in Randolph, a great concourse of people attended; and, as usual on such occasions, we presume there was much levity, revelling, and *tipping*; for a man by the name of Nathaniel Small, was accidentally *killed* among the crowd. Thus it frequently turns out, that the condemned culprit is not the only person whose life is forfeited, to complete the scene of a *public execution*!

**Supreme Court.**—The following gentleman, in addition to those heretofore mentioned in our paper, have obtained license to practise Law. In the county courts: William D. Crawford, of Salisbury; Daniel Coleman, of Concord; Beverly J. Thompson, and John R. Williamson, of Lincoln county.

**Extract to the Editor from Raleigh.**

The subject of the BANKS, is the all-absorbing question here now. The Committee on the subject have, in the course of their investigations, detected much fraud and unwarrantable speculation. It has been ascertained that many of the stockholders never paid any thing substantially for their stock....they took stock, placed their own notes in Bank, and paid up their renewals, when due, with *bank notes*! And thus the bank speculated on the honest farmer, and others, without having, in truth and reality, *any capital*. Many other abuses on the community at large, have leaked out. For remedying which, the chairman of the committee (Mr. Potter) proposes to confiscate the whole of the establishments: to appoint commissioners in every county, whose duty it should be, to take an account of the goods, effects and debts of the banks, and settle up the whole by stopping them short. This is a violent plan; and, in my estimation, it would prove a ruinous one. Mr. Fisher has introduced a bill, which, as far as I can judge, provides the best remedy of any yet suggested. It will give us a circulating medium, save the debtors of the bank from being suddenly ruined, and make the state the gainer, if there be any gain in the concern. The bill provides that those who own stock in the present banks, shall receive Scrip for their stock: this can be transferred from one to another as cash, and no danger of a run on the bank, as it is not redeemable for three years. This would be even better than bank notes, as it would bear interest.

"Maj. Owen, our new Governor, is much esteemed by his friends; his political opponents can find but little in him to find fault with."

**True hundred dollars**, has been offered by Mr. E. Forrest, tragedian, of Philadelphia, for the best tragedy, in 5 acts, of which the hero, or principal character, shall be an aboriginal of this country. Besides the above, he offers half the proceeds of the third representation, and his own services on the occasion *gratis*.

**Death from a rusty nail.**—A young man by the name of Edward Watkins, in Rahway, New Jersey, late scratched his hand with a rusty nail, and died with the pain, in about two hours afterwards.

**Care for Diptaria.**—A strong tea of *wood root* is said to be a safe remedy for this complaint. It should be drunk cold, as often as the patient wants to drink any thing.

The Petersburg Intelligencer, of the 19th inst. says the last news from England, to the 8th Nov., has depressed the price of wheat; no sales now beyond \$1.30.

**Great Disaster.**—The Fireman's Insurance Company of Baltimore, has declared a dividend of *seventeen* per cent, for the last year; and for the 17 months previous, it declared a dividend of *twenty* per cent; making 38 per cent, in 29 months.

**At last dates from Caracas, (South America)** the dengue (or dandy) fever was prevalent there. The 26th of Oct. being the birthday of Bolivar, was celebrated in much pomp, by the scrophulants of that would-be *monarch*!

**Fale College.**—It appears that the late disturbance in this institution, has not tended to lessen either its reputation or patronage; the firmness of those who govern the college, is the subject of general commendation. The number of students has increased: Seniors 79, Juniors 74, Sophomores 69, Freshmen 63; Academic students 325, Theological students 54, Law 20, Medical 70, Resident graduates 6: total, 475.

**Messrs. Lawrence & Lemay** have been elected Printers to the State, without opposition. Their pay is \$900 a year; they are obliged, for this sum, to print all the bills, reports, Journals of both houses of the legislature; and to distribute a certain number of copies of the laws of each session, to every county in the state; and, besides, to publish the laws in their paper. A *lean* job.

**John Zimmerman** has been elected Colonel, and Henry Fulenwider Lieut. Colonel of Cavalry, attached to the 10th brigade.

The report of Gen. William King having been appointed U. S. Senator from Maine, turns out not to be true: no one is yet appointed.

**Sure, man is nought but grass and hay,** gone to-morrow, though here to-day: *Woman's* a vapor, and full of woes. She cuts a caper, and down she goes!

**On Agriculture.**—Messrs. Bateman, Bouligny, Willey, Marks and Chambers.

**On Military Affairs.**—Messrs. Benton, (Chairman,) Johnson of Ken., Barnard, Chandler and Hendricks.

**On the Militia.**—Messrs. Chandler, (Chairman,) Marks, Toler, McKinley and Branch.

**On Naval Affairs.**—Messrs. Hayne, (Chairman,) King, Eaton, Ellis and Kane.

**On Public Lands.**—Messrs. Barton, (Chairman,) King, Eaton, Ellis and Kane.

**On Private Land Claims.**—Messrs. Smith, of S. C. (Chairman,) McKinley, Thomas, Kane and Barton.

**On Indian Affairs.**—Messrs. White, (Chairman,) Foote, King, Prince and Benton.

**On Claims.**—Messrs. Ruggles, (Chairman,) Bell, Chase, Rowan, Webster.

**On the Judiciary.**—Messrs. Berrien, (Chairman,) Seymour, Webster, Rowan and Hayne.

**On the Post Office and Post Roads.**—Messrs. Johnson of Ken. (Chairman,) Ellis, Tyler, Johnson of Lou. and Siblee.

**On Pensions.**—Messrs. Noble, (Chairman,) Marks, Chase, Fout and Prince.

**On the District of Columbia.**—Messrs. Eaton (Chairman,) Bouligny, Chambers, Noble and Ragleve.

**On the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.**—Messrs. Kane, (Chairman,) Hendricks and Chambers.

**On Engrossed Bills.**—Messrs. Marks, (Chairman,) Willey and Bateman.

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**Care for Diptaria.**—A strong tea of *wood root* is said to be a safe remedy for this complaint. It should be drunk cold, as often as the patient wants to drink any thing.

The Petersburg Intelligencer, of the 19th inst. says the last news from England, to the 8th Nov., has depressed the price of wheat; no sales now beyond \$1.30.

**Great Disaster.**—The Fireman's Insurance Company of Baltimore, has declared a dividend of *seventeen* per cent, for the last year; and for the 17 months previous, it declared a dividend of *twenty* per cent; making 38 per cent, in 29 months.

**At last dates from Caracas, (South America)** the dengue (or dandy) fever was prevalent there. The 26th of Oct. being the birthday of Bolivar, was celebrated in much pomp, by the scrophulants of that would-be *monarch*!

**Fale College.**—It appears that the late disturbance in this institution, has not tended to lessen either its reputation or patronage; the firmness of those who govern the college, is the subject of general commendation. The number of students has increased: Seniors 79, Juniors 74, Sophomores 69, Freshmen 63; Academic students 325, Theological students 54, Law 20, Medical 70, Resident graduates 6: total, 475.

**Messrs. Lawrence & Lemay** have been elected Printers to the State, without opposition. Their pay is \$900 a year; they are obliged, for this sum, to print all the bills, reports, Journals of both houses of the legislature; and to distribute a certain number of copies of the laws of each session, to every county in the state; and, besides, to publish the laws in their paper. A *lean* job.

**John Zimmerman** has been elected Colonel, and Henry Fulenwider Lieut. Colonel of Cavalry, attached to the 10th brigade.

The report of Gen. William King having been appointed U. S. Senator from Maine, turns out not to be true: no one is yet appointed.

**Sure, man is nought but grass and hay,** gone to-morrow, though here to-day: *Woman's* a vapor, and full of woes. She cuts a caper, and down she goes!

**We were told by the abusers of Gen. Jackson,** after it was ascertained he had been elected by an overwhelming majority, that they should now *Judge him by his measures*. By which we were led to believe they would cease reviling him, till some measure or act of his administration should afford them new food to work upon. But as calumny is their vocation, they are already again at their dirty work of propagating scandal against the President elect, before they can possibly know what his administration will be. They are now carpings on a report, that a splendid carriage, with four white horses, is to be sent to Pittsburg or Wheeling, to meet Genl. Jackson, and convey him and his family to Washington. This, they say, exhibits an unbecoming parade and pomp. Now such kind of chat comes with a very bad grace from a party whose leaders are the relics of aristocracy in our country; who have invariably spoken of Gen. Jackson in derision, because he was not of a *high* family, and *born a gentleman*; and who have stigmatized his supporters as *plebeians*, the *common* people, &c. It sorely grieves them, and wounds their aristocratic feelings, to see a plain American Farmer, like Jackson, receive any distinguished attention from his republican fellow-citizens: they would fain make honors and distinctions hereditary in their own families. But even should the carriage in question meet Genl. Jackson, and his family take passage in it, we will lay our Adams friends a wager of *six-pence* against *COFFIN HANDBILL* (if there is a single one of those unblest productions remaining in the region about Salisbury) that the Old General himself mounts Gray Dobbins, and rides outside. The carriage is said to have been sent by a few warm-hearted friends of the General in Troy, N. York, who wished to be among the first to testify their gratification at his election. Many similar testimonials were shown to Gen. Washington.

**Statistics.**—While at Raleigh, we amused ourselves in gathering the following statistical facts, in relation to the vocations, presidential preferences, and matrimonial condition, of the members composing the present legislature of North Carolina.

VOCATIONS:	
Farmers	143
Lawyers	34
Doctors	8
Mechanics	6
Merchants	4
Sea Captain	1
POLITICS:	
For Jackson	133
For Adams	39
Neutral	4
MATRIMONIAL CONDITION:	
Married	140
Bachelors	43
Widowers	13

From the great preponderance of the agricultural over other interests, the natural conclusion would be, that this Legislature ought to be more strongly marked by a substantial business character, than any other trait; yet the session is likely to be long and talkative. It will be seen that there is about an equal proportion of Jackson-men, Farmers, and Married men; while the Lawyers, Adams-men, and Bachelors, stand in about the same ratio.

We have stated in another article, that the Electoral vote of Tennessee was unanimous for Jackson and Calhoun. We see it mentioned, that there were *forty* ballottings for a messenger to carry the vote to Washington, before a choice was effected; Mr. Hall, editor of the Republican, was finally elected. It is a little singular that a body of only *eleven* members, *which is the number of electors in Tennessee*, should have found so much difficulty in making an election, let the candidates have been as numerous as they might, in the Electoral College of North Carolina, composed of *fifteen* members, and before whom there were *18* or *20* candidates, a choice of messenger was effected on the 5th or 6th ballott. The lowest candidate was successively dropped at each ballott, until our brother of the type, Capt. Alexander J. Lawrence, of The Star, beat us one vote. We were gratified that one of our fraternity succeeded....and particularly one so deserving, in every respect, as our friend Capt. Lawrence.

**FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.**  
TO ARITHMETICIANS.....*A REBUS.*

TO THE half of one-third divide number two, Keep only one-half of that quotient in view: If you find my next number, is square, cube or prime.

Is precisely one-ninth of the integer nine; Which ninth, when augmented by eight times its square,

Completes the initials my problem require:

Vast source of activity, science, and might,

A foe to delusion, concealment, and night. O.

The ship Alexander, at Philadelphia from Liverpool, brings English papers to the 8th November.

Liverpool, Nov. 8.—Our cotton market has been rather languid, since the date of our last Circular of 1st inst. and prices are not fully maintained, particularly in common qualities, which are 1-8d per lb lower.

The Corn market has been dull since our last, and prices of free Grain have declined 4d a bush. which is attributed chiefly to the anticipation of the heavy supply of bonded Grain, which must shortly be brought upon the markets. Prices of bonded Wheat are fully supported, and Flour in bond would no doubt command 4s a 42s per bbl. The average of Wheat for the week ending 31st ult. was 72s 6d, and the aggregate average of the six weeks 69s 10d, making the present duty 13s8d per qtr. for Wheat, and about 8s 3d per bbl for Flour.

**Legislative.**—On Thursday last (says the Cal. Register of the 23d) the bill appropriating \$8,920 for improving the Navigation of the Cape Fear River, below Wilmington, passed its last reading in the Senate, and is now before the House of Commons.

On the same day, in the House of Commons, considerable debate occurred on

the second reading of the bill to vest the right of electing Sheriffs in the free white men of the State. A motion was made by Mr. Harper for the indefinite postponement of the bill, which was negatived, 73 to 52.

Mr. Bynum moved to strike out the word "white," in the title of the bill,

which was negatived, 73 to 51. Mr. Montgomery moved to amend it so far as

to provide for the election of Clerks of County Courts, also, by the people, which motion was rejected, 97 to 21.—The

bill then passed its second reading, 63 to 59.

On Saturday last, the greater part of the

sitting in the House of Commons, was

occupied in the consideration of the bill, to compel Quakers, Moravians, Menonists and Dunkards to bear arms, or as an

equivalent to pay an exemption tax. It

was opposed by Messrs. Gaston and Men-

denhall and advocated by Messrs. Rainey,

Ellis and Cooper. It was finally rejected 59 voting for, and 63

